

PORT COMPETITION TO SPEED VICTORY, PLAN OF C.-IN-C.

General Pershing Shows
How Whole Army De-
pends on S.O.S.

CHANCE AT FRONT COMING

"I'm Coming Back and Select a
Division or Two of You," He
Tells One Audience

The absolute dependence of the men at the front on their brothers in the S.O.S. was emphasized by General Pershing in an eight-day tour of the base ports and other A.E.F. centers in western France. On his return to G.H.Q., he expressed himself as highly pleased with conditions and with the spirit of the men.

"Our men at home are building ships, planting wheat, manufacturing cannon and ammunition in order to supply our men over here," he said, "but their time will be wasted unless you men unload the ships and forward the supplies to the men in the trenches."

The Commander-in-Chief praised the S.O.S. troops for the speed and thoroughness with which they are doing their work, but added that 100 per cent efficiency today might mean the possibility of even greater efficiency tomorrow, for there is no limit.

What Each Man Is Doing

Then the General, addressing a stevedore regiment at one base port, outlined the following plan:

"I want this port to unload ships faster than any other port, and I am going to organize a competition between the base ports, and we are going to have some sort of rule by which we can tell which port is doing the most; which organization is doing the most; which man is doing the best."

"We are going to have a plan which will show what each man is doing. If every man goes at his work with enthusiasm, it will mean success—victory!"

"I do not want any of you to feel that you are not valuable to me. Do not hide your light under a bushel. If you have an idea which you think will improve the methods of handling the work, suggest it to your superior officer, saying, 'Here is something that I think would be a good idea, sir,' and let him try it."

"I want you all to get as much fire behind this as you can, because that is the only way that you can accomplish the work. If you do not do this, the men who are dying in the wheat fields of northern France can not successfully carry on their part. You must back them up. I thank you for what you have done, but expect you to do a great deal more in the future."

"Of Course I Want Them"

"When this expedition first started the question was asked, 'Do you want any colored men over there?'" said the General, addressing 6,000 colored stevedores at one base port. "I said, 'Yes, of course I want colored men. Aren't the colored men American citizens? Can't they do as much in the line of fighting, as much work, as any other American citizen?'"

"I was raised in a town where three-fourths of the people were colored. I had a black mammy and I was proud of it, and she was proud of me and used to say so."

"I used to wrestle with a colored boy named Dave Robertson, and he used to throw me about as often as I threw him. General Pershing, when he came to the Spanish base and I was glad to be with a colored regiment, and was proud to go up against the Spanish fortifications with the sergeants and other men of my troop. They did splendid work then and they are going to do splendid work now."

Chance to Reach Front

The General also referred to plans to allow men at the bases and elsewhere in the S.O.S. to go to the front. Addressing a gathering of railroad men he said:

"I expect to come back here and organize a few volunteer units, and give you a gun, and get you to go to the front and try your hand at it."

"One of these days when everything is leveled down," he said at a base port, "when the ports are working automatically, I shall send down here and take those of you who have had the most military training and give you the opportunity of your lives by letting you help end the war, which, as I said before, is going to be a victorious end."

"Some day," was the General's promise to still another S.O.S. audience, "I am coming back and select a division or two and give you a chance at the front yourselves. Now to show that I am not talking just to hear myself talk, I am going to tell you that I have only recently selected a general officer who has distinguished himself not only on the general staff, but also as commander of a unit who later as commander of a division. One of our shock divisions. I have taken that man and put him in command of the S.O.S., to show that we need good soldiers back here as well as at the front."

CONEY OPENS BEACH

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Aug. 22.—The Frankfurter junkies and bath-house barons' control over Coney Island has been shattered. Getting right behind the cullions in the freedom-of-the-sea parade, Coney Island has just decreed that all fences, barb-wire entanglements and other private barriers to prevent the public from invading the beach must be removed.

16,000 GET REAL JOBS

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Aug. 22.—Sixteen thousand men of New York have found employment in essential war industries through the United States employment service offices, under the "work or fight" rule.

THE KING AND THE BUCK



ISSUE GLASSES

HERE TO BENEFIT
TIRED A.E.F. EYES

Optical Ingenuity Pro-
duces Aluminum Framed
O. D. Spectacles

SPECIAL GAS MASK LENSES

Window Panes to Be Replaced by
Your Own Particular Style of
Vision Straighteners

Three thousand doughboys are wearing new glasses whose frames look as if they were made of platinum. But it isn't platinum. It's the stuff that keeps the Liberty motor light—aluminum.

The doughboys started wearing the glasses only a few weeks ago. They are of the new standard pattern designed for the rough usage of the Army—and they look it. They're as military as a bayonet, and apparently as unbreakable. And the doughboys are for them. No more writing back home for that prescription and the extra pair. The glasses are put together in France by American soldiers, ground and polished out of American glass on American motor-driven machinery. The aluminum frame incloses two round lenses—a sort of port hole window effect. The temples—the things that hook onto the ears—are little cables, the twisting of the wires being very obvious. But they're warranted not to rust.

Enough to Go Around
And the best part about it is that they're free—although a man can only have one pair issued at a time, and there will be enough to go around. The spectacle makers for the Army are going to stay on the job while the doughboys are on breaking their old ones, and needing new ones as their eyes grow dim from hunting snail lizards, body turtles and Germans.

In a certain populous region of France there's a barracks-like building full of filing cabinets, sergeants, buck privates, and polishing and grinding machines. Into that room come packing cases full of wrapped and cushioned squares of rough glass and spectacle frames.

Out of that room go spectacles by the hundreds with lenses of the best optical glass obtainable—glass that scientists

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THREE HUNS SNIPED AT 500 YARD RANGE

Keen Eyed Corporal Aver-
ages Two a Day for
Three Days

In a certain regiment up front there is a corporal who, after the war, ought to go big in the "two a day" back home, for he has an average of two hoes a day for three days of sniping. Three of the enemy he got within five minutes, and at a range of 500 yards; and he has officer witnesses to prove it.

It seems there was an open spot across No. 10's land where one section of the Boche trench cut into another. Nothing the time at which reliefs passed there, the sniping corporal adjusted his sights, rammed in a clip and waited. And then on they came.

One! One down. Two! Another down. Three! A third down. After that no more Boches attempted to pass.

In addition, he got a Boche sniper who had given the Yanks not a few close calls. He located the Hun in a tree and crawled out after him. After squirming around one whole morning, he took one shot at the tree. And the Boche obligingly tumbled down out of the branches.

13,000,000 TO BE ENROLLED IN DAY UNDER NEW DRAFT

Whole Nation Is Heart and
Soul in Effort to Produce
Biggest Army

25,000,000 TOTAL SOUGHT

Men Exempted for Essential Work
in War Industries Must Stay
on Job or Fight

BY J. W. MULLER
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Aug. 22.—Our whole business the past week was to talk along behind your personally conducted news-making tours and to supplement your efforts by doing all we can to push.

The biggest thing we have before us is the new man-power bill, which will be tackled by Congress within the next few days and will assuredly go through with the utmost speed and effectiveness. As the discussion proceeds, its magnitude grows daily, and has already assumed proportions really colossal.

The dominant feature of the national situation is the unhesitant directness and fullness with which we are telling the public the huge numbers of men to be enlisted. There is no need for cautiously preparing the public mind by degrees and nobody tries. Never was anything clearer to even the narrowest than that the whole country wants all its might and soul to see the biggest army that we can produce, no matter what the effort and the cost may be.

Must Keep Job or Fight

All preparations are being made to enroll 13,000,000 men under the new act, and we hope to enroll them in a single day. When that day's work is done we should have altogether about 25,000,000 enrolled from whom to select fighting men and forces behind the fighting line from your foremost trench to our last and thickest workshop.

One of the features of the new draft law will be a provision which in one form or another will provide that exemption from military service because of essential occupation shall hold good only so long as exempted individuals remain usefully engaged. Thus, while labor is not drafted, such men as leave an essential task at any time after registration will automatically become subject to military draft.

This part of the act probably will be the topic of considerable discussion in Congress, but its essential principles appear to be generally approved. It also seems sure that we will go in heavily for young man power, and this, too, is a matter that our people are viewing without faltering.

To Register New 21's

On August 21 we shall register under the present draft law all who have reached the age of 21 since June 5 and expect to enroll about 150,000.

This in itself is an eloquent illustration of the conduct of the war has been so progressive day by day and item by item that the American people have had their minds almost unconsciously accustomed to the knowledge that things are going well and now are not surprised at even the most sensational announcements.

Thus, the Chief of Staff's statement of Saturday before the Senate committee on military affairs that we have dispatched more than 1,450,000 troops has been handled by the newspapers quite as a matter of routine news and carries out single column heads in most papers. This in itself is an eloquent illustration of the general assured spirit and confidence of the whole country, as stated frequently in these dispatches. This was not and is not blind confidence, but the confidence of a people accustomed and inclined to regard all their agencies of government critically. It is emphatically not a partisan feeling.

EVERYBODY SAFE? NO, NOT EXACTLY, BUT HOLDING ON

Soldiers of the Telephone
Precede Infantry in Hill
230 Attack

WIRES ALONE KEEP PACE

"Brigade Terrible" Runs Ahead of
Guns and Supplies, but Can't
Lose Signal Corps

In the strain and stress of such advances as, in late July and early August, carried the Allied flags over miles of fertile France, it happened often that the telephone wires reached no farther forward than the colonel's headquarters and only the feet runners of the battlefield could bring in the tidings of the battalions in the lead. But it was not so with the Signal Corps workers who accompanied one Yankee regiment in what the French call "Le Brigade Terrible"—the brigade that captured Fismes.

Through five ever memorable days and nights, while this regiment fought its way across the Oureq and up to the Vesle, the wires kept pace with the charging battalions. The artillery, the supply wagons, the ration trains—were left behind, all except the telephones.

Only once, and then only for 45 minutes, did communication falter. And at the most critical point of all—in the attack on that bloody eminence which is called Hill 230—the advance was led not by tanks nor by the irresistible doughboys. Ahead of them all went the soldiers of the telephone.

It was after midnight when the decision was reached to push forward at daybreak. The ground would be difficult and deadly with machine guns. The enemy was resisting fiercely.

Deadly With Machine Guns

It was such ticklish business that the Colonel wanted to be sure beforehand of an instant and continuous report from the battalion that was going on to the crest of the hill. Would it be possible, he wondered, to wire the ground first and somewhere near the crest set up a telephone that should answer the expected major and on his arrival become the battalion P.C. The Signal Corps men said they could at least try.

At 3:45 in the morning Sergeant George C. Burr of Milwaukee and seven men stole forward single file, carrying with them a telephone and eight coils of twisted pair. At 4:20 a call came in to regimental headquarters and the master signal electrician jumped to take it.

"Sergeant Burr speaking." "Everybody safe?" "None of them safe, but they're all right. They far had their zone?" "As far as their wire could stretch. Where were they?" "Lying on their bellies at the foot of a tree. Where was Fritz? About a hundred yards away. What was he doing? Throwing over the parapet and gas and taking pot shots with machine guns. A hell of a lot of machine gunners, according to Sergeant Burr. As it turned out, in fact, there were 18 nests of them in one little patch of woods.

Sergeant Burr Speaking

At the end of his report, Burr was directed to station one man at the telephone with instructions to call up every five minutes. "Take the other six and make for the nearest digout."

An anxious 45 minutes' passed. The telephone buzzed.

"Sergeant Burr speaking." "I thought I told you to take cover. What are you doing there?" "I'll be damned," said Sergeant Burr. "If I ask any more questions such a place as this. No other change here." It was Sergeant Burr who made the reports every five minutes in order that regimental headquarters might know that the wire was still open. He kept it open for 45 minutes.

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SOAP AND WATER FOR MESS ARTISTS

Personal Cleanliness
Urged for Everyone
in Army

The United States Army triumphed over preventable disease in the tropics. The lessons learned there must be applied here and now.

With that in mind, Bulletin 57, just issued by G.H.Q., proceeds to lay down the law about a few simple matters of health which some men in some units seem to have overlooked.

Cooks must keep their finger nails cut short and cleaned. They must scrub their hands with hot water and soap before entering the kitchen. And every body, whether cook or captain, must be extremely mindful about washing the hands carefully after visiting the latrine.

"Personal cleanliness is still our most reliable protection against disease," says the bulletin, which will be read to every outfit at the first formation after its receipt, again after two weeks, and then as often as changes in personnel make it necessary to let the new men in on it.

ENLISTED 64 YEARS AGO

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Aug. 22.—The Army's oldest veteran is dead. He was Lieutenant David Robertson, 87 years old, hospital steward at Governor's Island for 64 years.

He enlisted in May, 1854, and served under Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock. He was retired in March 1911 under a special act of Congress giving him full pay as second lieutenant. Lieutenant Robertson had nursed soldiers and civilians through three epidemics of cholera and two of yellow fever during his army career.

MAJ. GEN. HARBORD, C.G., S.O.S.



Supply with a capital S is the card on the door of the Commanding General of the S.O.S., judging by a statement of the broad scope and complexity of his duties outlined in G.O. 130, just issued.

He is charged "with all questions of automatic supply under approved policies of the American Expeditionary Forces," and these questions embrace the requisitioning by heads of supply departments or purchase through the General Purchasing Board, discharge and transportation of supplies by rail and water, chartering and requisitioning of vessels, construction of facilities for these purposes, procurement of personnel and exchange thereof with the United States, development of port and storage facilities, railroad transportation and allotment of tonnage, and general supervision of the activities of heads of supply departments.

Except for the above duties, the chief of the S.O.S. hasn't anything to worry him.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR A.E.F. BANDS BEGINS OCTOBER 1

Army's Musicians to Toot
All They Want To at
New School

DR. DAMROSCH IS FOUNDER

Conservatory in Mill Near G.H.Q.
Will Graduate 160 Players
Every Two Months

The bands of the A.E.F. have come into their own.

They are going to be made into real bands—those of them that aren't—and any of them that are suffering from a shortage of men or instruments or from lack of training will have those defects remedied as quickly as an increased personnel of skilled and schooled players, in ample supply of things to play on, and a course in the A.E.F.'s Conservatory of Music can effect the change.

The school plan has had an interesting history and holds promise of a highly interesting future.

About five weeks ago, General Pershing, who recognized, just as do the rest of us who have heard it, the great military value of good band music in wartime, invited Dr. Walter Damrosch, dean of American orchestral conductors and for 33 years musical director of the New York Symphony society, who happened to be in France, to visit him at G.H.Q. in order to discuss with him ways and means of improving the Army bands of the A.E.F.

As Congress had already authorized the giving of commissions to Army bandmasters, General Pershing desired that some examination as to their fitness to command be made by competent authorities before they received their commissions.

Dr. Damrosch agreed to devote the following four weeks to a thorough examination of all Yankee band masters in France, totalling nearly 200. A military band was accordingly sent to Paris to be examined and a lieutenant in the French Army who acts as liaison officer at American G.H.Q. As a result of this examination, Dr. Damrosch presented a number of suggestions for the improvement of the music in the A.E.F.

He found that the majority of the band masters whom he examined were young men of real musical talent, but many of them, having been thrown into the service quickly and without previous discipline in conducting, were lacking in the technique of the baton and not only in all of these, but in many other things, further instruction in this important part of their musical education.

He found that the personnel of nearly all of the bands was far below the number authorized by Congress—48 players—and that many of the instruments were really lacking.

Dr. Damrosch has therefore completed plans according to which by October 1 a school for band masters and instruments will be established at a certain quiet town in France, in which a corps of celebrated French instructors, all of them first prizes of the Paris Conservatory and all of them soldiers in the French Army, will, by courtesy of the French minister of war, be detailed to act as instructors for our musicians in the same way that French artillery and aviation experts have been detailed to the American Army.

This will mean that the A.E.F.'s band

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NEW LEAVE AREA, EMERALD COAST, TO OPEN MONDAY

Breton Resort Will Be Able
to Care for 500 During
First Week

20,000 HAVE VISITED AIX

Savoie Watering Place Now Ac-
commodating 2,200—Short Stay
Spots Also Provided

The second officially designated leave area for men of the A.E.F. will be opened Monday.

It is the northern coast of Brittany, centering in the towns of St. Malo, Dinard and Paramé, the first a picturesque, completely walled, busy little city, the last two, not far from St. Malo, famous French coast resorts.

All three places offer suitable accommodations, as does Aix, and all of them, as Aix does not, offer the delights of surf bathing.

If you want a comparison with something in the United States, you will find a beautiful one in the Maine coast. Here are the same jagged cliffs, the same windings, the same sheltered harbors, the same scattered rocky islets. It is a French edition of Mount Desert.

Accommodations are now ready for 500 men, and these will be increased at the rate of 500 a week until, by October 1, the new leave area will be able to provide for 2,000 American soldiers a week. The Savoie area is now accommodating 2,200 a week and will eventually care for 4,500. The maximum number of permissibles that have been in Savoie at one time is 3,000.

High Life Casino Leased

The Y.M.C.A. has leased the High Life Casino at Dinard and will open it to the A.E.F. on August 30. That is its real name—not Haute Vie, but High Life. It has a theater that will seat 700, a cafe, reading rooms, concert hall, library and the general run of attractions such as are enjoyed at Aix. Vacationing and recreation at the opening of the Casino and continue as long as jazz-loving Yanks visit the region.

Day excursions will be inaugurated that will take the leave men along the wonderful coast—it is called the Côte d'Emeraude, the Emerald Coast, with apologies to Ireland—for the scene of the wonder spots in the vicinity, particularly to Dinard, up the Rance, and to Mont St. Michel.

St. Malo, where Browning's hero, Hervé Riel, outwitted the English fleet, in 1692, when the French "came crowding ship and ship to St. Malo on the bay," and it is devoted to the scene of what reward he would have, only a day's leave to visit his Breton wife, in Belle Anore, is a busy little shipbuilding and fishing town.

On the ways just now are the ships Tommy, President Wilson and Sammy, and it is devoted to the scene of what reward he would have, only a day's leave to visit his Breton wife, in Belle Anore, is a busy little shipbuilding and fishing town.

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On Pile of Solid Granite

St. Malo, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, is built on a pile of solid granite. It is almost an island, and would be saved for the breakers that link it to the mainland and thwart the force of the waves that pile up on this part of the coast as they do nowhere else in all Europe. It is famous, among other

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316 APPLE PIES IN A SINGLE DAY

Three Salvation Army Las-
sies Establish Envi-
able A.E.F. Record

Utilizing an ordinary army field range and oven, three Salvation Army Lassies at A.P.O. 703 on August 15 established a new pie-baking record for the A.E.F. by turning out 316 apple pies in one day.

The pies were like mother or wifery back in the good old U.S.A. is still baking—rich, juicy, aromatic, juicy and tantalizingly flavored with spices. The pie-baking championship of the Salvation Army overseas contingent was formerly held by the women workers in a hut near the firing line, who baked 235 pies in a day.

The women who baked the pies at A.P.O. 703 are Captain Griselda Benson of Wisconsin, Ensign May Morton of Utah and Miss Mary L. Billings of New York.

Any army cook will tell you that he can bake 60 or 70 pies for one meal, blindfold and with shackles on his wrists, but when three weeks ago can bake 316 pies (double-deckers at that) without relief, and every pie a masterpiece, the cooks say they doff their overseas to the Salvation Army Lassies.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the task, the labor involved and what that pie-baking record means, it should be stated that the women who baked the pies in the baking those 316 articles de cuisine, the following quantities of the various ingredients were used:

One hundred and fifty pounds of flour, 48 gallons of apples, 58 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of butter and two pounds of cinnamon.

3,000 MILES TO JOIN UP

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Aug. 22.—Leland H. Hudson, journeyed 2,400 miles out of the Land of the Midnight Sun by dog team, back-board, mail barge, river and coasting steamers and railway so that he could report for Army service. He has just arrived at Camp Lewis, Tacoma. He left Dawson, Alaska, far up in the Arctic Circle, May 20. For days he had to beat his way through a blizzard by dog team.

CROP LOAN INTEREST DOWN

AMERICA, Aug. 22.—The Government has reduced the interest on farmers' crop loans from 6 to 5 per cent.